

Mr. Van Buren and Pennsylvania.
The friends of this distinguished man, recently held a State Convention at Harrisburg. They nominated Martin Van Buren as their first choice, and appointed a Committee to address him, and express their feelings. To this address Mr. Van Buren has replied in a beautiful letter, but too long for us to publish entire.

We give extracts from Mr. Van Buren's reply, as follows:

"I cannot refrain from saying that I have received your communication with feelings of no ordinary character. All expression of opinion so imposing as that which you have been deemed to convey to me, coming from any portion of my political associates, could not fall at any time, to excite my profound gratitude. There are circumstances, however, attending this, which seem to deserve a more particular notice at my hands."

Speaking of the Democracy of Pennsylvania he says:

"Why should I not embrace an occasion so opportune and possibly the last that may occur, to assure them that neither then, nor at any other time during the whole course of my political life, have I ever, for a moment, doubted their disposition to do me ample justice? Although they dissented from my nomination, I felt assured that they were actuated by motives which were entitled to my entire respect. I have, therefore, never ceased to cherish, in common with the friends of our cause throughout the Union, towards the unconquerable and as the fullest experience has proved, the unpurchasable Democracy of Pennsylvania, sentiments of sincere respect for their adherence to Democratic principles under circumstances the most adverse, and admiration of the unflinching spirit with which they have from time to time struggled with domestic dissensions."

Of Buchanan he says:

"It certainly becomes others better than myself, to comment on the propriety of his withdrawal from the canvass, when it had been ascertained that the wishes of his more immediate friends were not, for reasons however not detracting from the merits of their favorite, in accordance with those of the great body of their political brethren in other States."

Of the Coon campaign of 1840, he writes:

"I cannot, I am confident, add anything to the marvellous and eloquent description which you have given of that national struggle. Neither am I unmindful of the bias, which the relation in which I stood towards it, is calculated to exercise upon my opinion of its character. Yet I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that the justice of the cause which you have pronounced upon those extraordinary scenes, will now at least, be recognized by a vast majority of the American people."

"It has hitherto been our pride to live under political institutions which are founded on reason and virtue, in the establishment of which neither force nor fraud was employed, and we have cherished the belief, that it is only by an inflexible observance of the exalted principles which prevailed at the period of its formation, that our government can be upheld. Without more particularly noticing the humiliating details to which you allude in your communication, can it be pretended that there could be any expectation of success for such efforts, unless founded upon the assumption that the popular voice was not 'under the guidance of reason and virtue,' or upon the supposition, that the moral principles of the people to whom those degrading appeals were made, might be corrupted by a resort to such practices? The belief that the use of such means contributed to the result of 1840, must have lowered the character of our people in the estimation of mankind, and if so, how much would their respect for us be diminished, should the coming canvass be so conducted, as to establish the impression that the American people are liable to be always thus imposed upon."

"Liability to occasional error is an infirmity from which no individual is exempt. What right have we then to expect that communities should be infallible? But there is a wide difference between an occasional aberration and a confirmed defect of character. Can we expect the people of this country to maintain the elevated standing in the eyes of the world which they have hitherto enjoyed, if, after the lapse of years, and the fullest opportunity for reflection, they suffer themselves to be a second time operated upon by appliances, from the use of which every friend to free government must turn with mortification and disgust?"

You do not, therefore, gentlemen, in my judgment, over-estimate the importance which the proceedings of 1840 are destined to give to those of 1844. Considerations will be brought into view by that connection of greater magnitude than any which have ever been involved in our political conflicts, and compared with which all personal and party interests dwindle into insignificance.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your friend and obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN."

INEQUALITY OF THE PRESENT TARIFF

The N. Y. Plebeian says:

"The tariff of 1819 has opened the eyes of our people. All things considered, this last tariff act is the greatest fraud that was ever perpetrated upon a free people. If Congress had granted a license to some few of our wealthy individuals, to associate themselves for the purpose of plundering the rest out of about \$100,000,000 annually, upon the condition that they were to pay into the treasury of the nation \$30,000,000 of the amount, and divide the remaining \$70,000,000 among themselves in proportion to their capital employed, and with the promise that the licensed party should be particularly light in their exactions upon the wealthy, and bear heavily upon the poor, that the less a man had, the more they should take from him—had, we say, such a license been granted, the people would have at once remonstrated. Yet such is precisely the effect of our tariff, and we defy any man to point out any essential difference in principle."

THE EXPECTED VISIT OF FATHER MATTHEW.—The N. Y. Post states that a correspondence has recently taken place between Father Matthew and Grinnell, Milner & Co., of that city, owners of a London as well as a Liverpool line of packet ships, in relation to his contemplated visit to that city. They offered him a free passage in any one of their ships to America, which he has accepted, and has signified his intention to make the voyage in June.

ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.—The Governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation for holding an election for two members of Congress, in the districts lately represented by Messrs. Gilmer and Wise, on the 4th day of April, the day of the State elections.

The State of Michigan have just passed a very severe law against seduction and licentiousness, punishing them with imprisonment in the State Prison for three and five years.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has set the 15th of March, as the time of electing a Congressman, in Allegheny county, in place of William Wilkins resigned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

10 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Steamship Hibernia, Capt. C. H. E. Judkins, arrived at Boston at 8 o'clock, A. M., on Monday the 19th.

She brings nineteen days later news from Europe, which it will be seen, is of more than usual importance.

Business continues to wear a smiling face. Cotton had advanced one farthing per pound, and the sales in six days reached the astonishing quantity of 109,000 bales! The great bulk was of course, American, and more than half—55,000 bales were taken on speculation! The total sales of the last five weeks have reached the enormous extent of 355,000 bales against 127,000 during the corresponding period of last year! The sales of Cotton during the present week, have exceeded, in fact, any similar period since the introduction of the Cotton trade. The extent to which speculation has been carried, may be inferred from the fact that one capitalist is in the market with £800,000 to invest in the staple! The Manchester spinners are seriously alarmed.

The Oregon.—Wilmer and Smith's European Times says:

"The British Government has given the new ambassador who has gone to Washington to succeed Mr. Fox, full power to settle this bone of contention, which had been allowed to remain much longer in dispute, would have proved a constant source of irritation, perhaps of speedy collision between the two governments. The Presidency of Mr. Tyler, will be memorable at least for putting an end to the unseemly squabbles arising out of the North-Eastern and the Oregon Territory disputes."

The Irish Trials.—The European Times is almost entirely filled with the arguments of counsel and proceedings, occupying some 14 and 16 columns, altogether too much for our limits. In another place we have given their substance.

The events of the last fortnight present nothing striking beyond the State trials; and the "fun" which forms an integral part of the Irish character, has run riot in the cross-examination of the witnesses, &c.

Ireland.—The State Trials.—The European Times has a comprehensive account of the State Trials, proportioned to the interest and importance of the subject. The report of the exciting proceedings in the Irish Court of the Queen's Bench, contains a graphic detail of every notable phase which has marked the progress of the prosecution and the defence; from the massive opening of the Attorney General, through all the connecting links of evidence for the Crown, down to the speeches of counsel for the traversers.

The Attorney General has had a disgraceful fracas with one of the traversers' counsel, Mr. Fitzgerald.

This crowning act of folly has covered him with ridicule—bitter, unsparring and overwhelming.

Mr. O'Connell will not address the jury until Monday. Various causes are assigned for the delay. The general impression is, that he was anxious to know the purport of the Queen's speech and the debates in Parliament, before he commenced his defence, in order to turn them to the best account.

Whatever turn these trials take, matters cannot be suffered to remain in Ireland as they are. That country is in a position too critical for any minister to disregard. Measures of amelioration must follow. The popular feeling must be courted, not coerced. The farthest hour is always preceded by the dawn.

A Flare in the Indictment.—The Liverpool Journal of the 18th, a paper of great authority upon Irish affairs gives the following: "We have to state a fact, which must take away the little interest that may yet attach to the State Trials, and we state this fact on authority which we regard as all but official. Of its truth we have no doubt. There is a flaw in the indictment. Although convicted and brought up for judgment, the traversers will be discharged on the legal defect being made known."

Content of the Court by the Attorney General.—On the 14th day of the trial, the Attorney General took offence at some remarks of Mr. Fitzgerald, one of the counsel for the defence, and sent him a challenge in Court. The Chief Justice gave a most severe rebuke to the prosecuting officer.

The Repeal lyrics grow fiercer and fiercer.

One Druan has been committed to Omagh jail for sedition. He had said that "The Queen ought to be shot and O'Connell put in her place."

Mr. O'Connell presided at the St. Bridget's Orphan Society Dinner, on the 9th instant.—Phil. Times.

THE RIGHT AND GLORIOUS SPIRIT.

Every day brings us the most cheering news—the pledged determination to defeat Mr. Clay and his dangerous political heresies.

Among the animating news, we copy the noble and thrilling call of the Petersburg Republican, to the friends of State rights, to rally against Mr. Clay. The Richmond Enquirer says:

"The Petersburg Republican of Tuesday contains a long sketch of the late Democratic Convention, with some concluding remarks which deserve to be weighed, adopted, and acted on, by every Republican. We republish them with great pleasure."

"But in the mean time, our Spring election comes on. Where will you be? There is but one answer—wherever the banner of Henry Clay is unfurled, the State Rights men of Virginia must be found in the front ranks of his opponents—there is your place—you have none other. Remember, then gentlemen, that if in the coming contest the Old Dominion is found in the array of federalism, the sin be not yours."

The wilful partisanship of some (not of you) has done much to produce this result, but depend upon it, the late Convention has almost done with it. Let all men of all sects carry out the professions there made, and the Ashland pole will find no standing place on the soil of the Old Dominion. Who is there among you that will strive to elevate that man, who in 1841 rejoiced that Old Virginia had not gone for the Whigs, 'for we will no longer be embarrassed by her peculiar notions.' Surely none of the States' Right party. Buckle on your armor then for the fight, and let the friends of John C. Calhoun challenge those of every other Republican candidate for a trial of exertion for preserving Virginia from the clutches of Federalism. It is thus we shall do most justice to ourselves, most honor to him we venerate."

Should England pay her National debt, it would take £16 9s 2d. from each person to pay it; it would take £11 9s. 9d. from each Frenchman to pay the debt of France; it would take £25 8s. 5d. from each Dutchman to pay the debt of Holland; and it would only take £4 1s. 5d. from each Pennsylvanian to pay her debt.

A GOOD SHAPE.—The editor of the Portland American, a strong Calhoun paper being asked in what shape he would find himself if Mr. Van Buren should be nominated, replied we shall find ourselves in the shape of one of his most earnest supporters, and use our best exertions to secure his election."

Congress—Oregon.

Pakenham, the British Minister, is now in Washington, prepared to enter on his duty, the principal of which is to effect a treaty with our Government on the Oregon claim.

"The actual arrival of a British Minister, presumed to be charged with the adjustment of this most important question, has given new force to the objections urged in Congress to notice to the British Government of the intention of the United States to be all times bound by a stipulation which they have at no time a perfect right to abandon on giving the required notification. If his anticipated arrival made such notice an act of national discourtesy, his actual arrival will make it still more so; and hence a new obstacle is thrown in the way of the assertion of our undoubted right. Such an assertion has, in our opinion, become at this moment more necessary than ever. It would tend to give some dignity to the negotiations of a Chief Magistrate without friends, without influence, without power. It is therefore, in our view of the subject, absolutely necessary, in order to sustain the rights of the United States, that Congress should express a decided opinion of their intention to hold and keep a territory which of right is ours. Not but that this territory, whether surrendered in whole or in part by negotiation, must be ours by the natural and inevitable course of things. It is idle to suppose that the vast wave of population, eternally and irresistibly rolling towards the west, seeking its proper sphere of action and enterprise, can be arrested by paper speculations. It is idle to suppose that the Rocky mountains, though lowering amid the skies, and covered with eternal snows, will arrest the progress of civilization and Christianity towards their destined and only bound—the great Northern Pacific. Here they will stop, and not before."

"What mighty objects are these, that they should be thus permitted to interfere with, and arrest, at least for a time, the progress of Christianity and Civilization, the increase of the fruits of the earth, and the multiplication and happiness of mankind! When we look at the crowded, starving hives of Europe, which has no place but the United States to swarm to, does it not seem to be the bounden duty of a beneficent government, gifted with a wise foresight, to provide in time, not only for its anticipated millions of increasing domestic population, but for the myriads of poor outcasts from a hive affording neither room nor honey, who flock hither every year increasing, in search of what they nowhere else find—freedom, competence and happiness; bread for themselves, their children, and their children's children for ages to come. True, we have space enough at present for all that may be born at home, or come hither from abroad. But how long will it last! A century such as the past will see this vast country crowded with population. The people will begin to be in the way of each other, and the laborers become greater than the harvest. We shall then want elbow-room—room for a generally diffused competency, such as we enjoy in the older States only because their surplus population has found room in the new. Had the natural increase of the New England States been ever limited to the bounds of home, they would at this moment have been in a condition almost as bad as that of England. Give the people of the United States ample room, ample space for expansion—a world for the glorious experiment of self-government—and they will become the great phenomenon of history. Coop them within bounds, and ere a century has passed nothing but a despot backed by millions of hired bayonets, will secure their submission by law or their observance of order. But no earthly power can keep them within other bounds than nature has prescribed. They will go to Oregon in spite of conventions, and they will possess that country in spite of England. They will conquer it, not by arms, but by that inflexible law of nature which enables a growing blade of grass to raise a stone—the law of expansion."

"What are the purposes of the United States in desiring to retain possession of this territory? The highest and the noblest in the world. To give room to civilized and Christian men; to increase and multiply the fruits of the earth; to turn barrenness into fertility; to appropriate works of God to the great purposes for which, by his own express declarations, they were originally intended, and to carry into effect the decrees of His providence. This is of far more consequence to the general welfare of mankind than muffs and tippets, bear skins, and beaver's fur. Yet all these great purposes, and we may say the laws of nature, are to be arrested, in order that a company of fur-traders—consisting of a few hundred individuals stockholders, with a few thousand half savage, and more than half savage courcours de bois—may monopolize the bear and the beaver skins of half a world."—Globe.

News from Oregon.
The Chillicothe Advertiser, publishes a letter from a citizen of Ohio, now in Oregon, from which we extract the following:
FORT HALL, Oregon Territory,
September 15, 1843.
DEAR SISTER.—It will no doubt be a long time before this will reach you. The earliest opportunity of its being conveyed to the States will probably be the express bearing the dispatches to our government from Major Fremont, after he has planted the flag of the United States at Fort Vancouver. Where shall I then be God only knows, but wherever it may be, I trust I shall be more pleasantly situated than I am here. We are now laying at Fort Hall, in the midst of a country, even to its streams, has been robbed of the means of subsistence. Here we are almost destitute of provisions, with hundreds of miles of destitute country before us. We must either procure provisions from the Fort or starve for the want of them. With a considerable surplus of fat cattle running upon the prairie, they demand of us near two hundred dollars for an ox; at such prices we have not the means to purchase. Such is the character of one at least, of the members of the Hudson Bay Fur Company—such is their disposition towards those who would settle in this Territory—after receiving from the United States Government the millions which they have from the benefit of the fur trade. They would willingly see their citizens perish before their door for the want of the means of subsistence. But we have a right to live as well as they—the world owes us a subsistence, and we will certainly collect the debt, by fair means if we can; by foul ones if we must."

Your affectionate brother,
O. JOHNSON.

POVERTY.—If rich, it is easy enough to conceal our wealth; but if poor, it is not quite so easy to conceal our poverty. We shall find it less difficult to hide one thousand guineas, than a hole in our coat.

Ignorance once dispelled, cannot be re-established. When once an object has been seen, the mind cannot be put back into the condition in which it was before the object was seen.

It is said that Mr. Tyler will make the annexation of Texas the subject of a distinct communication to Congress.

From the Ohio Statesman.

THE COON HUMBUG.

Well, this was to be, a mighty affair, has disappeared and with it, about the last hope of whiggery in Ohio. The high built castles of a "FARMER CANDIDATE," was nearly frustrated by the dandy lawyers, who tickled the rank and file with a live coon, and a mimic Indian Chief, with songs and nonpareils, while they cunningly arranged the nomination. It served them right; and we hope it will always so happen, when working men suffer a few cunning lawyers and merchants to lead them by the nose, after a wild varmint they may pick up in the woods. We say we are right glad that Farmer Fisher is defeated, although he was unquestionably entitled to the nomination, having been the second highest on the vote at the 10th of January convention. But when farmers and working men suffer themselves to become the mere puppets of designing lawyers, bankers and merchants, and whoop and halloo about the streets like savages, while the nice sleek gentlemen, are smiling through their windows at the humbug they have gotten up, it serves them right that they are tricked to their hearts' content, as they have been in this instance, for it could not be disguised that the "under crust" were for Fisher strong. Let laboring men assume that dignity and importance that they are entitled to in public assemblies, and they will be respected, and feared, too.

That the nomination of Mr. Bartley has given more pleasure to the democrats than to the whigs, is very evident, still proves that at all hazards the whigs are desirous of throwing the election back on the coalition, bargain, sale, and coffin handbillers of 1834 and '38. And there is no other issue on which we would prefer to fight the battle.

We should not wish to see any thing more lifeless than the entry of the canoe from Licking with live coons and a full dressed mimic Indian, with Sam White in front. It did not take at all, and they left tamely this morning, the coon gone and the Indian deserted! The canoe from Mr. Vernon was still more of a funeral procession, and the horses looked jaded to the last breath.

The only persons who seemed to really enjoy the sport, were the democrats. If this is a specimen of 1844, they ought to be beaten more than they beat us in 1840. The City Hall held all who attended the Convention, with great ease. Hence it was not more numerous than that in Broadway, on which is—"The principles of Henry Clay—may they eclipse the U. States." They will eclipse the whig party first, we think, from appearances.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO, we say, in all sincerity all is right. We have but to will it to carry the State. We have but to act, and act determinedly, and the victory is ours. This humbug No 2 of the whigs is worse than the first. We never felt stronger—never saw our course clearer—never felt within us more of that confidence which inspires to action—than at this moment. Organize—spread the documents—let light and knowledge on our side, offset the drunken folly of live coons and ribald songs on the other, and all will be well and the country saved from disgrace.

From the Missouri Enquirer, Feb. 9.

DEATH OF GOV. REYNOLDS OF MISSOURI.

Our city is overshadowed with gloom and distress.—Gov. Reynolds is no more. He has perished by his own hands. This morning about 9 o'clock, the report of a gun was heard to issue from his office, and in a few moments afterwards, he was found dead, weltering in blood, and shot through the forehead.

Shortly after breakfast, he sent for a rifle, and to the trigger of it he fastened a strong twine string, the other end of which was wrapped around his thumb; and in this mode the fatal shot was made by him. A coroner's inquest, over which, Wm. M. Kerr, Esq., presided, was summoned, who after a minute examination, returned a verdict that he had shot himself.

On the table, near where he fell, was found the following letter, addressed to Col. W. G. Minor:

"In every situation in which I have been placed, I have labored to discharge my duty faithfully to the public; but this has not protected me for the last twelve months from the slanders and abuse of my enemies, which has rendered my life a burden to me. I pray God to forgive them, and teach them more charity."

"My will is in the hands of James L. Minor, Esq."

"Farwell,"

"TH. REYNOLDS."

"Feb. 9, 1844."

"Col. W. G. Minor."
Thus had died in the full vigor of manhood, and in his career of private and public usefulness, one of the best and purest men of Missouri. His deeply seated popularity, and his extensive circle of devoted and affectionate friends, were not the growth of a day,—but were the fruits of a long life of honor & of truth, of generosity and of virtue. In every office of public trust, "he discharged his duty faithfully," while in private life he was beloved with the truest affection.

From the Ohio Statesman, Feb. 23.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The House passed the Apportionment Bill this morning, adopting Sam White's amendment. After this we hope to never hear another whig talk about gerrymanders, disfranchisement, injustice, or any thing of the kind. This bill will stand as a monument of infamy to whiggery while the records of the Ohio Legislature last.

It gives three coon counties, with some 10,000 voters; as many Representatives as three democratic counties with over 20,000 voters! And this is to stand for four years—disfranchising, in those four years,

40,000 voters!!

So damning an act of oppression, and so impudent a trampling of the Constitution in the dust, to gratify party malignity, has no parallel in the brain of the veriest madman. This bill, alone, should kill the coon party for the next quarter of a century. First abscindate to prevent, as they pretended, gerrymandering, and then disfranchise forty thousand voters in three counties.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS!!

COTTON FIRE DESTROYED—35,000 BALES BURNED—\$300,000 LOSS!

The Tropic of the 12th inst., gives particulars of a very calamitous fire in that city, on the 11th. It was in the Orleans Cotton Press, a large building, most of which was destroyed, and 35,000 bales of cotton, estimated in whole to be worth \$300,000, entirely destroyed. The policies of insurance in offices throughout the Union, will nearly cover the loss.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—It is said that there are two men on the jury in the case of O'Connell and others, who will never agree to a verdict of guilty. So the State Trials will turn out all smoke, it is likely, after all. O'Connell cannot be convicted.

The German population is increasing with wonderful rapidity in the United States. It is estimated, that there are three millions in this country; and not less than fifty newspapers are published in the German language.

From the Ohio Statesman.

OMENS AND ACCIDENTS.

On the day of the coon convention, four horses attached to a wagon on High street, took fright, as all sensible animals might, at the attempts at foolery of the coons, and ran over the timbers of the Klay Koon Klub House as they went down Market street, under full speed, but no serious damage was done.

We should feel happy if we could stop here, but we have a more melancholy tale to relate. As a company of the song-singing rowdies left for the west, on the morning after the convention, and some distance beyond Frankforton, on the National Road they scared the horses of a Mr. Wilson, of Little Sandusky, who was returning home from a visit to his friends, with his wife and child, and up-set his vehicle, and killed the little child, carried in its mother's arms. The child lived only a short time after the accident, and the unfortunate parents left for their home, taking their dead child with them. We have these facts from the physician who was called to see the child as it was expiring.

Is it not a matter of astonishment, that leading professing Christians, who pray long and loud for the salvation of souls, should give countenance, yes, frequently are found the most prominent actors in these scenes of drunkenness and rowdiness? for we are assured that seldom has our city witnessed such drunkenness as on the night of the 22d. During the day, they kept in pretty well; but at night the lowest debaucheries took place, with Temperance Glee songs in full glee.

We admit that it was some sign of returning shame; when they shrunk from the light of day to carry on their orgies.

We are informed that one of the *cane* delegates from Mr. Vernon, declared that, if he got home safely, he would never be caught in such another scrape.

Since the above was written, a person who was present at Frankforton, when Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, came into the place with their dying child. He says, he seldom ever saw a more affecting scene. The parents were in such deep distress for their beautiful little infant child, and a sweeter looking babe our informant says he never saw, that they could scarcely speak to any one.

The drunken rowdies, from the coon gathering, we learn, were driving at full speed, singing, and hallooing like wild Indians, with their coon skin paraphernalia flying. Talk about the immorality of the galleons; why the people at the hanging were gentlemen, compared to these *eking* people. The immorality at one of these coon hangings, is ahead of any hanging match that ever came off.

From the Vermont Age.

DEMOCRATIC GIRL'S SONG.

Tune—Old Robin the Bore.

If e'er I conclude to get married,
And I certainly think I may soon,
The lad that I give my fair hand to
Shall not be a tussy old coon.

He must toil in the great undertaking,
Be stirring by night and by day,
And vote 'gainst that Demon of Evil,
The reckless and bad Henry Clay.

In the heat of the contest no flinching
But firm for the land and the laws,
The lad that will win me must battle
For the good old republican cause.

Though his looks may be brilliant as morning,
His countenance fair as the moon,
In my heart there's no place for a tory,
Do you think I would marry a coon!

Now look to it well ye young gallants,
The times will admit no delay,
Would you win the frank heart of this maiden,
You must work 'gainst the debauchee Clay.

Then I'll tender my hand at the altar,
To one who is able to say,
The battle is fought my beloved,
And we've beaten the dissolute Clay.

"OHIO IN CONTRAST WITH MARYLAND.

"Federalism, from time immemorial, has had foothold in Maryland; and now in this crisis of the country, mark the contrast of her course with republican Ohio! The taxes levied by this young and flourishing commonwealth, to enable it to comply with its engagements, have been promptly paid. The taxes laid in federal Maryland have, in many counties, been repudiated and the collectors driven off by force. Whiggery (which figured so ostentatiously in making the great canal and railroad, running side by side from this and Baltimore city to the mountains, and the multitude of little railroads traversing the State in all directions, for no purpose but to make a great debt) is now anxious that the other States shall assume this debt. Hence, repudiation of taxes in Maryland; while democratic States like Ohio, Virginia, and New York, cheerfully impose and pay taxes, and insist upon a good currency, as at once necessary to do justice to their own creditors, and to stimulate the industry which alone can furnish the means."

"Maryland has not paid her interest for years, and is a repudiating State to all intents and purposes," and the idea of saddling her reckless extravagance upon the other States, will not take out of her own territory. The people should every where arouse to the corrupting bribes of federalism.

What are the staple Productions of the "Far West?"—The following letter, which we clip from the Memphis Eagle, fully answers the question. Save us Oregon, for we shall need it. The letter is from a young wife, in the Far West, to her friends in the east.

"Dear Cousin—I have another daughter, named —, making six children already. I declare, I am almost crazy sometimes, when I think and look upon the hosts of brats around me. I have no time to do anything in the world but stay at home and drudge and scold. I don't expect to stop under fifteen children, and the thought is not at all gratifying. But we should have expected nothing else before we came out. Every thing grows in proportion, and so I have no reason to complain. Affectionately, &c."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That the whigs say nothing more about "the Bartley humbug."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Henry Clay, after abusing Gen. Jackson for years, went all the way to New Orleans to celebrate the 8th of January!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That the Richmond Whig says that Henry Clay is more of a FREE TRADE man than Mr. Van Buren.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Henry A. Wise charges the murder of Ciley upon Mr. Clay.

A Dog entered the House at Washington, on Monday morning, and bow-drooped a petition to the members. He was widely eyed, as it was evident that his petition came within the 21st rule.